M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

THE EVACUATION OF WHITE HOUSE.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE SCENE.

SAFETY OF OUR SUPPLIES.

SUCCESS OF M'CLELLAN'S STRATEGY

OPERATIONS ON THE JAMES RIVER.

THE EVACUATION OF WHITE HOUSE.

WHITE HOUSE, Va., June 28, 1862. enced-The Objects of the Evacuation-General Casey's Pian for Covering the Feavesting Parce—The Reads Cleared—The Supply Vessels Moving—The Army Supplied with Extra Stores—The Sick Provided for—The Removal of the "Niggers"—Humors of the Scene—General Stone-man's Reconnoissance—The Quiet, Calm and Order of the Whole Exacuation—The Guntoat Fleet—The Scene Among the Sutters—The Burning of the Governmental Proyerty— General Casey, Colonel Ingalia and Staffs the Last to Em bark—The Passage Down the River, &c.
The last two or three days have been exciting one

here. White House has been evacuated by our troops. Since the 15th of May it has been the base of operamain body of the army marched towards the Chicksiny, the grand depot of supplies. It has been abandoned. This, by some—especially by the enemies of General McClelian—may for a while be considered a the superior tactics of the enemy contingent upon the series of battles since Wednesday last. This is not so. The evacuation of White House as a depot was prede termined upon days before it had been commenced, and had been in actual operation, by the sending away of forty or fifty cargoes of quartermaster and commissarias five days before it was discovered by any but those in the secret here. The reason of the eva-

Firstly, it was too remote from the main body of the army (twenty miles), and, being approached by nume-yous avenues offering superior inducements to an enemy, to guard it properly would require at least 20,000 men. Secondly, General McClellan was fully aware that the enemy had determined upon a vigorous Sanking movement on his right in order to cut off this place, which, up to a few days ago, had no less than from three to four millions of dollars worth of commissariat and artillery stores, arms and ashore and affoat.

eumstances was the "plumb in the pudding" which ex-cited the funcy of the enemy. It contained just the things their army was se much in need of, and to gain posses-sion of it they determined upon its capture by flanking

of the great movement which the enemy have made. The movement of the rebel Stewart did not disturb the lifbrium of General McClellan, nor did he strengthen is right flank, as it was supposed he would, but allowed

matters to stand as they were. The enemy at length put their flanking movement for were met by but few troops, with an apparent show of resistance; but, in fact, it was only a feint. They poured their masses of treops against ours, and they will come into the possession of the White House only to and it a mass of ruins and thoroughly evacuated their strategy nonphussed by McClellan's change of front, the left wing of our army pushed over to the James have not been checkmated they are pretty thoroughly

Three days ago the final preparations for evacuation were commenced. As I before stated, the evacuation was initiated five days ago by the despatching of ves sels from here to Fortress Monroe, or, as it was then un derstood, to James river. Three days ago General Casey post, issued orders for the felling of the trees in this vicinity so as to give the gunboat fleet in the Pamunkey this place, so that in ease the enemy attacked before the evacuation was completed they would find the place un-tenable. This order was sent to Lieutenant Colonel Butler, the Provent Marshal, the commandant of the cheyed the summens of his superior in command, and at eace detailed working parties from the Sixth Ponnsyl-vanis reserve regiment and from his own corps. The troops responded to the summons with alacrity, and shortly after numerous squads of axemen were moving

towards those points obstructed by trees. of the Pamunkay, on the lawn in front of the White Fizzbugh Lee no doubt enjoyed repose under umbra at work, the sound of their chopping reverberating through the branches of the stately trees. Fine elms and sturdy oaks, which for centuries had divided the shade over the Pamunkey river and its banks, soor of our soldiers be it said they did the work with no an expression of regret from our soldiers that the nece

Hundreds of other trees on the White House farm (al the property of Col. Lee, rebel) fell in common sacrifice. The men worked hard for several days, until clear land could be seen from the decks of the vessels on the Pa munkey for a mile or more distant.

ERECTION OF A RIGNAL STATION. ardered the erection of a signal station or observatory everlooking the inland and river country, from which to watch the movements of an approaching enemy. A cupola was erected on the top of the Lee house (White House). It was thirty or forty feet in height. When it was finished an unobstructed view of the Pamunke river and the country for miles around was attained (temporarily doing duty on the gunboat feet) were

given to General Casey's beadquarters, and vice versa, so that each could be en rapport with the other, as circum Meanwhile the other preparations were being made One by one our laden freighters and transport vessels Fortress Monroe. These movements were conducted as a cretly as possible, so that no panic or stampedeamong the thousands of laborers and contraband negroes should

escapes from the lips of the observing ones at seeing laden vessels dropping down streem. But the affair passed over That pertion of the railroad between this point and the body of McClellan's army (twenty miles), employing one hundred freight cars and five locomotives, was used night and day in sending forth supplies of food and

It was apparent that the immediate demands of the

occur. Once in a while an expression of surprise would

army required no such exertion, as the usual hours of army. Here, too, was another matter of conjecture to the observing ones. I heard the expression more than once made, "that Mac was bound to have a good stock of supplies on hand for his little family." The up trains hospital boats for conveyance to our permanent hospita at Washington, Baltimore, New York, or elsewhere. Besides the immense quantities of freight sent by rail road, there were numerous trains of army wagons loaded

and sent forward to the army.

THE NEWS OF THE EVACUATION RECOMES GENERAL. Yesterday (Friday) all secresy in regard to the eva-cuation was removed. Vessels were rapidly loaded at fects of the chief officers were placed on beard steam

Negroes, the property of rebel masters, being contra-band of war, their removal with our troops had to be provided for. Late in the afternoon canal boats were provided for their accommodation. Orders were soon from the margin of the river-to strike camp and emlooking piles of baggage were soon placed in the camp while their darling mothers looked after their persona livered for striking camp the negro exodus from the White House commenced. An old patriarchal van towards the river. He was followed by unique equads of the "colored population," male and female, each bearing heavy burthens of their household effects. The line of pilgrims soon extended from their camp to the river, and the manner in which they made their exit was udicrous in the extreme. Arriving at the river bank all rushed on board indiscriminately. Boat after boa sand were embarked. The negroes enjoyed the change hugely; they discussed the subject of their prospect of cedom pro and con. From the happy gyrations of their facial organs they appeared to be unanimous o

THE EXCITEMENT INCREASES. By dark on Friday the excitement attending the evacuation increased rapidly. To prevent it intensifying into a panic—which would have spread among the la to march around the camp, playing patriotic airs and the popular music of the day. There was great sagacity exhibited in this measure, which resulted in perfectly tranquilizing the whole camp. Its effect was

Saturday morning came. Everybody at this point was aware that fighting had been going on on the right wing of our army for two days previous, but with what result no accurate information could be derived. That we had met Chickshominy. The evacuation and the shipment of stores was here going on with good success at eight o'clock A. M. The locomotive Speedwell, drawing a long train of cars, with army supplies, left this point for th rumor was brought into camp that the whole train had seen captured by the enemy. This news was received with regret. A second train of cars, loaded with railroad near Tunstall's station, about four miles from here, where it was stopped and sent back by order of General Stone man, who was in command of the flying brigade of caval-ry, artillery and infantry. This brigade was watching the flanking movement which the enemy commenced against Portor's corps the day previous, the rebel troops pressing on the way towards the White House-General Stoneman informed the conductor that it had been reported to him that the enemy had Despatch station, the next one beyond Punstall's. He ordered the train back under those cir cumstances, and requested that after the train had been in order that he might ride up the road and make a personal reconnoissance. His request was complied with spatch station. He had even approached within range of the muskets of the advancing rebel pickets, when he

returned to Tunstall's. MOVING OF THE SICK. The sick in the general hospital at White House we removed on Friday to the hospital steamboats in the parbor, and at once sent on to Yorktown and Fortres Monroe. Those who were able to walk did so until they reached the steamboat. The others were conveyed by mbulances and on field stretchers. There was no necessary haste in discharging this humane duty. Dr. the work in person, and allowed no injustice to be done to any of his numerous family of patients. After the placed on board the quartermaster's barges in the

Evacuations of military points are attended at all times with more or less irregularity and confusion. There is no logical reason why it should be so; nevertheless it is a fact that they wnant Colonel Ingalls, the Post Quartermanter, and and Fartsworth, each discharged their several duties the loading of the government property with zeal and to those under their charge.

General Stoneman, whose command was watching the snemy from Tunstall's station, arrived, under escert of a Casey. He visited the latter's camp on the lawn in front and expressed his ability to hold the advancing enemy in check until the evacuation of White House was con and that supplies for his troops were to be sent to

Our gunboat fleet in the l'amunkey river, near the White House, consisted of the gunboats Sebago, Marble. head, Penobscot, Currituck and Com. Barney. The Cur read bridge and about one mile further up than the other boats of the feet. She commanded an excellent The other vessels of the floot were concealed under a ternoon (Saturday), as the evacuation was drawing to empletion, all hands in the fleet were called to quarters. the decks cleared, and the guns loaded and trained, and everything prepared for action. At half-past two o'clock P. M. the signal gun was fired from the flagship warping

THE ONSLAUGHT ON THE SUTLEMS' TENTS. The signal gun was interpreted by many lingerors as a ould seem so, for in a few minutes after the report of the gun had passed away the sutlers' tents, stocked with assortments of dry goods, groceries and bad whie key, were visited by the soldiers and laborers, who up the wares and good things "without the consent of the owners thereof." As such man would get as much as he could conveniently carry, he would start for the vessels of the fleet, and his place was supplied by ano ther until the sutlers' goods were exhausted. Thousands of dollars worth of property was carried off in this way.

THE COMMISSARY STORES. missary stores, but a portion of lesser value—stored in a large warehouse on the bank of the river—being much damaged, were suffered to remain there and subsequently destroyed, to prevent them from falling into evacuation this building was surrounded by bales of hey and barrels of whiskey, to hasten the destruction when the proper moment should arrive

At three o'clock P. M. Colonel Morris, of the Ninety third New York regiment, under direction of the C m government property. The first they gave to the flames was the immense water tank used for the railroad lococluding the Post Office on the bank of the river ters, railroad shanties; and, at half-past four P. M., the White House itself was given to the devouring element. The commissary store was the last fired. Three splendid locomotives were exploded and one hunthese sources seemed like one grand piece of pyrotechny expleding ammunition and falling beams of the govern

the last on the ground, embarked on board the steame Kuickerbocker, Colonel Ingalis and his staff on the Cir. cassian. As these vessels proceeded down the river the vesse's of the retiring transport fleet were seen at

after dark, and lit up the heavens so that the scene w

every turn and bend in the river.

Everything really valuable had been saved, and we were all on board. The whole thing had been accomplished with a quiet and perfect order that was truly remarkable, and redounds much to the gredit of the

burst upon us in its full glory of destruction. Turning sight presented itself. A large fleet of vessels were into a prosperous seaport, for the forest of masts could great commercial city, while here and there in their in grand procession we left our recent location, each but dawn saw us again on our way to Fortress Monroe Colonel Ingalis at once proceeded up the James river to see that the coast was clear, and to ascertain what sup. plies it would be needful to transmit at once to the new denot. Having become satisfied on this point, an ordel time essentially necessary, the rest to stay where they thus matters remain when I close my account. Mean while the battle is raging in the vicinity of the rebel capital, and the rebels will doubtless learn to their cost that General McClellan is not yet defeated

Our Fortress Monroe Correspondence. FORTRESS MORROR, June 29, 1862.
The Attack On Richmond Fairly Opened—The Battle of the

25th Commences the Strife-Gen. McClellan's Strategic Powers-Opinions Relative to Gen. Pope-The Fleet in It is hardly necessary for me to inform you that the

the government has suppressed such despatches, the good people of New York know at this moment more of what is going on in General McClellan's camp than we do at this isolated spot. The elaborate account of the battle fought on the 26th inst., published in yesterday's was actually the first tangible history of this event. All livision had a fight, and nothing further. From subsequent accounts I learn that this battle paugurated the war, and since then both

armies have been sugaged in deadly strife. The rebels are goulded on by desperation to retain their socalled capital, and our brave troops are actuated by pa-triotism, and fight for the vindication of our national ceive no news except rumors, and these come from ex as fast as possible. From this source the most painfu rumors may reach you, but there is no dependence to be placed thereon. One rumor, for instance, had stonewall Jackson in our rear, destroying everything; and or only credit such reports, but they take all possible pain

heat from White House last evening brought large number of passengers, consisting mainly of the who were able to tell the same story. That heavy fight ing has been, and is still going on, is a fact which is would be foolish to deny; but General McClellan is full of strategy and resources, and whatever movement he

Gen. McClellan; but what we lack in numbers in amply made up in pluck and determination, and our splendidly equipped artillery, cavalry and infantry. I have no doubt but that your correspondents with the army will keep you advised of all movements going on there All the information I obtain here is based merely on rague rumors, and generally unreliable.

received here yesterday by telegraph, and caused great rejoicing among officers and others. Great things are expected from General Pope, said it is confidently

yesterday afternoon. Important movements were in the course of execution, which policy prevents me from making public. I am, however, allowed to any will only add another wreath of laurel to the garlan of the many brilliant victories wen by this noble branch to assist General McCielian most materially.

War Department prohibiting any passengers to come down here by way of Baitimere. This order is doubtless for the purpose of keeping civilians from the army, in order not to be embarrassed by parties having no bus ness with our troops.

Mr. Alanson Crane, the efficient Postmaster of Old Point, has made several important improvements to his flice, which greatly facilitate the mail arrangements. number of clerks have been added to the office, and doubt whether the New York Post Office does more bust ness than our postal establishment at this place. When it is remembered that all the letters for the army of the pass through here, a small idea can be formed of the magnitude of the business transacted by the Fortros Monroe Post Office.

Among the distinguished arrivals here this morning from Baltimore I notice Lieutenant Colonel William D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant General of General Wool's toamers; Colonel De Trobriand, Fifty-lifth regiment New York State Militia, and several others. Colonel Whipple was heartily greeted by the numerous friends he nade while acting as adjutant general of this department. Col. Whippie and Col. Falls paid their respects to Major General Dix, who received them very cordially. The former was taken charge of during his stay by Lieutenant Charles Temple Lix, Lieutenant Barstow

having remained at Baltimore several days after the General had left there to assume command of this de partment, arrived here last week, and will remain with the General. A number of his letters have inited to reach him, from the fact of his friends not knowing

FORTRESS MONROE, June 30, 1862. All Doubts About General McClellan's Success Removed-

By the arrival of a gunboat from the James river at lest relieved, and we have been shown how masterly the young chieftain has accomplished a most difficult

nancouvre and out generalled the rebels two to one. Of ated accounts; but the news of to-day set at rest all ment, had there any existed.

our right the plans for a flank movement of our army had already been matured. In order to deceive the enemy, a stout resistance was offered by our right wing, which always kept falling back, drawing on the enemy as it retired. By excellent generalship this wing fell back upon General McClellan's left wing, and this was the

Our fleet on the James river is partially stationed at City Point, and can assist in protecting General McClel-

lan's army and all his stores. On Thursday night last an expedition of satiors, made up from the James river fleet, started up the Appointation river to destroy the bridge of the Petersburg and Rich mend Railroad. The steamers Maratanza and Jacob Bell were the vessels appointed by Commodore Rodgers for the undertaking. The two vessels started on their mission, but got aground, and the Jacob Hell had to be destroyed to keep her from falling into the hands of the rebels. The Maratanza was safely got off.

A large fleet of sailing vessels has started from here, to supply General McClellan, under convoy of a genboat. A number of "secesh" prisoners were brought in to this post this afternoon, captured at White House. The

Dr. E. S. Tally, visiting a patient, passing through Gen L. N. Turk, pretends to have deserted from his ca-

Rufus Wilson (colored), arrested as a spy, and ac-

Frederick Allen, witness in above case.

Justin Saddler and Frank Risby pretend to be desorters from Matthews' battery, C. S. A.; arrested with

arms in their hands, and several letters which they in tended to take to Richmond. Samuel T. Stater, George Hawkins, Dr. Chas. M. Hub bard, M. M. Martin and James T. Farthing, influential

having declined to take the oath, and three others of Provost Marshal Wm. E. Biake sent the whole batch of the above prisoners to the Rip Raps, until they can be

secessionists, arrested by order of General Stoneman

tried by proper authority. Arrival of Steamships and Transports—Skirmishing Along the Lines Before Richmond—Reported Occupation of Richmond by General McClellan, dc., dc.

The York river is being completely cleared of every-thing movable. Steamers and tugs are constantly arriving at Fortress Monroe, having in tow barges, schoon the night. This morning the steamer Spaulding arrived that one hundred and fifty barges, schooners and tow

The government telegraph from White House an done in the most perfect order, and is not looked upo

son and Johnston's forces. We hear of skirmishing going I have learned from Lieutenant E. Waiter Wait, one of

General Carey's aids, that the burning of the White se was either an accident or the work of an incendi ary, as General Casey gave explicit orders for the White House not to be destroyed,

Reports are current to-day that General McClellan has

taken Richmond, but there is no good authority for the rumor, the telegraph not being at work, and there not being a beat from the James river, although one is hour-

There was nothing left above West Point when the les

teamer passed down last evening, but at West Point there were two hundred barges and schooners, mostly The Advance Upon Richmond.

Stockham's Loar Division, June 28—P. M. More than a week age General McClellan determined to withdraw from his position on the right at biochanicaville, get out of the swamp, get better under the cover of his parallels, prepare for any disaster, and concentrate his immense army for a grand flank movement on Richmond. This withdrawal was carried on in such a cautious and quiet way that it was not until Wednesday night last that the enemy became aware of the important movement.

night last that the enemy became aware of the important movement.

This was evident from the feeling they endeavored to execute successfully on our left some days ago.

Ou last Wednesday Commodore Rodgers ordered the Port Royal to proceed down the James river to a point just above the mouth of the Chickahominy. Here launches and small boats were to proceed on shore and reconnoite inland, until the army pickets were reached, so as to keep up communication with Fortress Monroe and our government at Washington, in view of the probable advance of the enemy upon our right.

Early on Thursday morning General McCall's division, which was posted a little below Mechanicaville, commenced a retrograde movement towards the position held by General Fitz John Porter, in the vicinity of New Bridge. McCall had carredly joined Porter before the rebels—the divisions of Anderson, Branch and G. W. smith, under the command of "Stonewall" Thomas Jeferson Jackson—pushed him hard and forced him to nait and bastily form a line of battle, which was done in excellent style, the Bucktails deployed to the right and left in front as skirmishers.

Poeter division came promptly to the support of

back slowly towards Savage's Station, on the Richmond and York River Railroad, when night came on, and the battle cased.

Meanwhile Captain Savielle, of General McClellan's staff, had succeeded in destroying everything in the way of buildings at White House, and, moving all the transports down the river, had the gunboats stationed so as to command every approach.

On Friday the battle was renewed with great fury by the rebels, but with different results, McCell and Porter being remiorced by most of Keyes' corps, making our occasing force for tup 40,000 men. The rebels were in tern remiorced by Longativet's division and a division said to be improvised for Beauregard.

General McLellan was present on Friday, and personally manocuved the troops, handling them in a masterly manner, and especially supervising the artillery.

The cannonale fulled after about five hours' fighting, and both armies scenned to be recoiling for a desporage and both armies scenned to be recoiling for a desporage some miles in rout of their position.

General stoneman now made a dash at them with heariy seven thousand cavairy, including Rush's Lancers, creating groat have and a seal panic.

After this Stoneman craftily wheeled about, and covering the rear of our army as it passed over Bottom's Bridge and the Long Bridge, followed them with him an force, leaving sufficient cavalry to observe the main force, leaving sufficient cavalry to observe the movements of the bamboozled enemy as he processed east.

An hour later and our gunboats opened upon the ene-

An hour later and our gunboats opened upon the enemy on the line of the Pamunkey, near the White House. The old buttle ground was made to ring again and again with our floating batteries.

When General Stoneman heard this mosic he turned his horse's head towards the robel capital, and smiling, said, "All is well, now for Richmond."

General McClellan has been at work all day, and, in adva.cing, has driven the enemy back at every point on the lett and centre, with great hear to them, and our was a majorial was judied by and the comparatively light.

The transports, heapital ships, and other vessels have all been ordered to report at Jamestown lehand, made of the island, covered by our gunboate, should any snemy molest them. But of this there is no fear. From this they may proceed to a higher station on the river, as may be necessary.

s may be necessary. General Casey a brave division did excellent service The messenger is just about to leave with the letters and despitances for Fortress Monroe, and this may reach you'n good time.

We are still fighting. Fort Darling will be over to more you and possibly Nichmo d will be occurred and

The Wounded and Killed of the Fifth New York Regiment. BALTIMORS, July 1, 1860

wanted and killed in the Fifth New York regiment We have no information beyond want is already pub lished, except reports that are probably exaggerated and which 's won! be improper to publish

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Correspondence Between the Governors of Loyal States and the President.

Preparations for Military Occupancy of Insurrectionary Districts.

A Call for Three Hundred Thousand Additional Troops to Be Issued.

THE TARIFF BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

Probable Defeat of the Proposed Enlargement of the Illinois and New York Canal Locks.

Action of the Senate on the Army Ap-

prepriation Bill.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE GOVERNORS OF THE LOVAL STATES AND THE PRISIDENT—A CALL FOR THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND ADDITION-

and the Governors of the several States will explain it

TO THE PRESIDENT:-

The undersigned, Governors of States of the Union impressed with the belief that the citizens of the State which they respectively represent are of one accord in federal arms may be followed up by measures which must ensure the speedy restoration of the Union, and believing that in view of the important military movements now in progress, and the field, resulting from the usual and unavoidable casualties of the service, that the time has arrived for prompt and vigorous measures to be adopted by the people in support of the great interests com' mitted to your charge, we respectfully request, if call upon the several States for such numbers of men as in the field, and add to the army heretofore organized rous cities and military positions that have been captured by our armies; and to speedily crush the rebellion that still exists in several of the Southern States, thus practieally restoring to the civilized world our great and good near at hand, and to that end the people of the United States are desirous to aid promptly in furnishing all renforcements that you may deem needful to sustain or

FREDERICK HOLBROOK, Governor of Vermont WM. A. BUCKINGHAM, Governor of Connections. E. D. MORGAN, Governor of New York. CHAS. S. OLDEN, Governor of New Jersey. A. G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania. A. W. BRADFORD, Governor of Maryland. F. W. PIERPONT, Governor of Virginia, AUSTIN BLAIR, Governor of Michigan. ANDREW JOHNSON, Governor of Tennessee H. R. GAMBLE, Governor of Missourt. O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana DAVID TOD, Governor of Ohio. ALEXANDER RAMSEY, Governor of Minnesota. RICHARD YATES, Governor of Illinois

ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr., Governor of Maine

N. S. BERRY, Governor of New Hampshire.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 1, 1862. riews expressed to me in so patriotic a manner by you in the communication of the 28th day of June, I have de ided to call into the service an additional force of three hun

chiefly of infantry. The quota of your State would be _____. I trust that they may be encolled without delay, so as to bring this unnecessary and injurious civil war t

e issued by the War Department to-morrow

The embargo upon the transmission of military still prevails. Its removal is hourly expected.

General King has returned to Fredericksburg, recei ing a most demonstrative welcome from his command His transfer to another field was much regretted by the division, and the surprise occasioned by the de by the gratification manifested by every one in the com mand. This sentiment is not confined to the troops, ever ressing gratification at the return of the Gaueral to his

The tenacity with which the rebels hold Vicksburg and the increased evidences that they are making it sort of Gibraltar, warrante the belief that there is ar outside inspiration to their efforts on that head. The n the lower Mississippi if the great river was free and clear for gunboats and iron rame to descend its mighty Ouce clear of obstructions, and what Mr. Cal our called "a great inland sea," is forever in the power APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

The Senate to-day confirmed the appointment of Brigade Surgeon Thomas F. Perley, of Maine, to be Medical Inspector General, with the rank of Colonel, and the following named assistant surgeons to be surgeons Ivania; Robert O. Abbott, Pennsylvania; M. Getly, Virginia; David L. Magruder, Virginia; Wm. J. H. White, District of Columbia; John J. Milhau, New York; Horase B. Wirtz, Pennsylvania Charles Page, Virginia; Charles Sutherland, Pennsylva. Asaph S. Bemis, of Buffalo, to be Supervising Inspector

day from the Navy Department :- Assistant Faymaster ticut to join the Wissahicken; A. Shiek, of Harrisburg Pa., appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon, ordered to the United States steamer Magnolia; Thomas McHenry, of Philadelphia, appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States steamer State of Georgin; George E. Webb, of Brooklyn, N. Y., appointed Acting Volunteer Lieute port to Fing Officer Lardner, for command of the bark Amania; Greenville Wooks, of New York, appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the United States Steamer Valley City. DEPEAT OF YER SHIP CANAL BILL

The Ship Canal bill was defeated to-day in the House The interests affected by it unfavorably were combined against it. Pennsylvania and Obio, and the representa lives of the great lines of railroads, offered a united front in opposition. There may be occasion ere long to regret all opposition to a measure of so much vital in portance to the country in case of a foreign war.

THE NAVY STATIONERY CONTRACT.

and its branches, for the ensuing year, was to-day awarded to Philp & Selomons, of this city.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1862.

On motion of Mr. WILLEY, (Union) of Va., the bill fee the admission of Western Virginia as a State was taken up the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Summer, that after the 4th of July, 1863, within the

the question being on the amendment offseed by Mr. Symner, that after the 4th of July, 1863, within the limits of said State of Western Virginia there shall be neither elavery nor involuntary servitude, otherwise than for the punishment of crime whereof the party shall be duly senvitoted.

Mr. Suanes, (rep.) of Mass., and that the bill proposed that all children born after 1863 shall be free, but allowed the present generation of slaves to continue slaves, thus admitting another slave State, with two Senators, for a whole generation. He (Mr. Sunner) could not consent to the admission of a State into the Union with a constitution recognizing slavery for a whole generation. He quoted from speeches of Webster against the admission of slave States.

Mr. Hars, (rep.) of N. H., sand that Webster, in his later, and, perhaps, wiser years, repudiated every word of those speeches. He (Mr. Hale) should not vote for this bill because Webster soid one thing or the other. It would be a singular thing if, after having admitted all along States with slavery, we should now refuse to admit the first State asking admission with a condition for the immediate establishment of a system of prospective enancipation. As he (Mr. Hale) did not make this world, he was willing to take it as he found it, and meet the question practically. It is not for us to set ourselves up in dogmatic wisdom against the convictions of other men who may be possibly as wise as we are. He wanted to deal with this thing as a practical fact, and be well had the advent of a slave State i to this thing and in greater satisfaction than the admission of a free State. Why? Because "there is more joy among the angelover me sinner that repontent them over nin ty-nine that need no repentance."

Mr. Contanke, (rep.) of V., contended that when a new State is admitted it must be admitted on an equality with the other States. We could not make conditions and terms as to what we should do. The constitutions of a new State before it to judge for itself when a new state is a

tion of State constitutions to any other por or at all. He did not see how the State could be admitted under this bill.

Mr. Whier, (Union) of Va., proposed to amend the bill so as to obvint the objection of the Senator from Vermont, enabling the State to be admitted when it had ratified a constitution republican in form, with a fundamental condition that all chilren bin after the 4th of July shall be free. In regard to Mr. Sammer's areadment, he said that most of the slaves now remaining in Western Virginia are old family slaves, and granual emancipation would be better for the introduce of the State. The fill in effect proposes the admission of a new free State. The Hill in effect proposes the admission of a new free State. The God of Nature oriannel int Western Virginia should be a free State, and there was probably not eight thousand slaves there to day. Really there was not involuntary servitude the c: for from the position in regard to Olio and Pannsylvania it is impossible to keep slaves there these they are whing to stay. He protested as mestiy against the addition of new counties, as made by the bill as reported by the committee, thus including counties in the valley which have no social or friendly relations with the position of new counties, as made by the bill as reported by a range of mountains as well as by feelings and intervies.

Mr. Wane, (rep.) of those was in favor or the admission of the new State, with the amendment to the bill prepared by the Senator from Virginia. These people of Northwestern Virginia were divided from the rest of the State geographically and socially, and great emmity exists between them; and although this new State would have slavery for a time, yet it looks all the while to ultimately being a free State and to the exclusion of alavery. He (Mr. Wade) would rather have the good old language, "that there shall be no slavery on involuntary servitude," but when a State knecked for admission with a provision for gradual emancipation, it presents a different case from a State

The motion was carried.

The ability appropriation bill
was then taken up.
Mr. Fresenness stated that the Committee on Finance
had struck down the appropriations nearly one-third.
These appropriations were sufficient to carry the gevernment through to January, leaving the rest of the
year to be taken care of by Congress, which meets again
in Becember. This was done on the principle of keeping
large appropriations in the power of Congress, and not
from any distrust of the administration in any way, for
if there was any man in whose integrity, patriotism
and ability he (Mr. Fessenden) had endire confidence, it
was the Secretary of War.

was the Secretary of War.

To the amendment to limit the number of the rank and
file of the army to 750,000 men.

Mr. Hatz offered an amendment limiting the number
of major generals to forty, and the brigadier generals to
two handred.

adopted, and the limitation of 750,000 men was stricken out.

After the consideration of various other amendments proposed by the committee on Finance,

Mr. King, from the Military Committee, offered an amendment making an appropriation or \$2,000,000 to provide for the comfort of discharged soldiers who may arrive in the principal cities wounded, and or forwarding destitute soldiers to their homes. Adopted.

YOTE OF HANKS TO COMMODORS FORTE.

Amessage was received from the President recommending a vote of thanks to Commodore Foote for his gallant victories in the West.

THE ARRY APPROPRIATION MILL RESUMED.

Mr. FOOT, (rep.) of Vt., offered the following as an amendment.—"That the provision in the act transferring the su crimendoncy of the Capital extension shall not extend to the painting on the stairway at the south wing of the Capital."

the su erimendency of the Capitol extension shall not extend to the painting on the stairway at the south wing of the Capitol."

This authorizes the completion of Leutze's painting, which has been interrupted by that act.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Kinn offered a proviso requiring all aids de-samp appointed under the act of August, 1861, to be referred to the Sannte for confirmation. Adopted.

An amendment was also adopted appropriating \$5,000,000 for collecting, organizing and drilling the volunteers. Further consideration of the bill was then postponed.

NATIONAL LAND GRANTS.

On motion of Mr. Harlan, (rep.) of lows, the House resolution relative to certain grant lands in the State of Michigan for railroad purposes, was taken up and passed.

The GART OF ANAL OFFICES.

On motion of Mr. Grives the bill be quairs and establish the grade of officers of the Navy was taken up.

THE CAST OF ARRESTED PARTES IN NANYLAND.

Mr. WHENDON, (rep.) of Min., offered a resolution that the President inform the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interests, whether that less C. Fulton, one of the editors of the Baitmore American, has been arrested and confined in prison, and if so upon what charge, and for what reason, and whether any charges have been preferred against him, and by whom preferred, and on what evidence such charges are based.

Mr. Kennedy, (opp.) of Md., moved to add also the names of Judge Bartol and Judge Carmichael.

The resolution was laid over.

Adjourned.

PARRAGE OF THE TARDY BILL. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the

Subjecting paper segars and cigarettes to the same duty as that imposed on segars.

Making the duty on castor seeds and beans fifty cents a bushel.

a bushel.

Making the duty on all sugar above No. 12 and not above No. 15, Duch standard in color, three cents a pound; and on all above No. 15, not store dried, and not above No. 20, Dutch standard in color, four cents a pound. All importers, at home or abroad, are required to have their involces authenticated, and it is provided that the bill shall take effect on the lat of August.

The committee here rose, when all the amendmenta were concurred in without a division, excepting the one offered by

Mr. Elijan Ward, (opp.) of N. Y., that goods, wares.

ered by Mr. Eassan Ward, (opp) of N. Y., that goods, wares.

Mr. ELDAH WARD, (opp.) of N. Y., that goods, wares, and merchandles actually on shipboard and bound to the United States, and all those is bonded warehouses or public stores on the 1st of August next, shall not be subject to the duties imposed by this act.

The amendment was lost by yeas, 54; mays, 54. The bill was then passed. The Michigan and Ristrandsment of the Michigan and Ristrandsment of the Michigan and Ristrands of a med and haval vesseling and for other purposes, pielging the faith of the government for \$10.000,000, Acc. was taken up.

Several amendments were pending, including one for the enlargement of the locks of the Eric and Osway canals.

the enlargement of the locks of the life and diversions.

The previous question was demanded yesterday aptime bill, and to day it was tabled by two majority.

Mr. Shispiralo, (opp.) of R. L., entered a motion by consideration of the bill till lecember.

The bill for the appointment of a commission certain the claims of loyal enlarges, tribely decreased by United States troops, was gradped the second Wednesday in December by four matter the consideration and the Navy Appibill were acted up on, when the floors advance of the Navy Appibill were acted up on, when the floors advance of the lower and the constant of the lower acted up on, when the floors advance of the lower acted up on, when the floors advance of the lower acted up on, when the floors advance of the lower acted up on th